

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1844.

The able speech of the Hon. E. J. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, on the Tariff, is now in press, in pamphlet form, at this office—16 pages octavo—price \$1 25 per hundred.

WHAT THE VAN BUREN MEN SAY OF THE TYLER MEN—AND WHAT THE TYLER MEN SAY OF THE VAN BUREN MEN.

An excellent anecdote is told of Dr. Franklin, in reference to a quarrel which was referred to his arbitration. The parties being unable to determine their difference, which involved a question of honor and veracity, mutually agreed that each should state his case to the Doctor, and pledged themselves to abide his decision. The Doctor patiently listened to their statements, in which the grossest fraud and falsehood was charged on either hand. The case being quite intricate, the Doctor declined the responsibility of settling the difficulty, but remarked to them, "Gentlemen, you seem to know each other."

The Whigs, we doubt not, will come to a similar conclusion in reference to the squabble in the Locofoco ranks. The point of difference is the "spoils;" and as to the charges of corruption, insanity, treason, and falsehood, which they mutually bestow upon each other, the Whigs can only say, "Gentlemen, you seem to know each other."

As a specimen of the fraternal feeling which prevails in the party at this critical moment, we quote the following paragraph from the Globe of Monday:

"**AVAILABILITY OF JOHN TYLER.**—Can any one refrain from laughing outright at the idea? The suggestion bears on its face ignorance of the man's history, or evidence of his corruption. Is he the man who, elevated to the Senate as a Democrat, voted Mr. Clay's impeachment of Gen. Jackson in the Senate of the United States, which was expunged by order of the nation—who afterwards wept at Harrisburg because Mr. Clay did not get the nomination of the Whig party for the Presidency, which it was thought defeated him as a candidate for Vice President—and then, accidentally coming into the Presidency himself, vetoed his friend's bank bill, and proposed a more obnoxious one of his own—who has thus betrayed the Democratic party as a Senator, and the Whig party as President; and has been denounced by every member of both parties as a traitor to each at different times. If this be the same John Tyler, surely no honest man, who knows the facts of his history, would think him a proper candidate for any but such as have signalized themselves by betraying every principle, and deserting every party. Yet this man, whose name is absolutely a by-word in the country for every thing odious in a politician, is attempting to procure the nomination of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, to which he has heretofore declined submitting his pretensions as a candidate, and to which he will not now submit them but on the assurance of receiving the nomination."

Now, let the reader hear what the Madisonian has to say of Col. Benton, the Globe, Mr. Van Buren, et id omne genus. That paper, of Tuesday, calls Mr. Van Buren a "libeller of his country," and says that, to accomplish his selfish ends, he has "stultified" himself. As for Benton and the Globe, no term of reproach in the language is strong enough to apply to them.

From the Madisonian.

"**LIBELLERS OF THEIR COUNTRY.**—There is a remarkable coincidence of opinion between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, and between the editors of the National Intelligencer and the Globe, as to the effect which the annexation of Texas, under present circumstances, would have upon our national character abroad."

"We think that this grave accusation against our country ought to be supported with some show of argument. It is a dirty bird, says the proverb, that defouls its own nest—and none but a dirty citizen would aid in slandering his own country, or would help to obstruct its welfare, by holding up such slanders in terror."

"Until Mr. Van Buren does condescend to write his book, or furnish us with his demonstration, we must regard the ground he now assumes, as a public libel upon the acts of our Government in 1827 and 1829."

"If Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, in their eager efforts to prevent Mr. Tyler from disturbing their comfortable schemes of personal aggrandizement, merely stultified themselves, without compromising the honor and welfare of the nation, we should be perfectly content." &c.

"We call upon the National Intelligencer and the Globe—the organs of this worthy pair of ex-Secretaries of State and would-be Presidents," &c.

The above extracts are taken at random from a single article in the Madisonian, but they will serve to show the general spirit of denunciation and abuse in which that paper indulges towards Mr. Van Buren. The following will illustrate

the brotherly feeling it exercises towards its brother Locofocos, Benton and Blair:

"Now, every body knows that President Tyler has been reproached for having no leaders in Congress. His skirts are clear of all participation in any disorganizing movements. He commands no Congressional caucus," and hence he cannot be blamed, either for the disunion produced by leaders in Congress, or the disgrace and disgust resulting from the insane conduct of the Globe and Mr. Benton."

"We must go back to the platform of '28 and '32. Mr. Tyler has led the way. The old hero of the Hermitage welcomes him with open arms—hails his determination with undisguised satisfaction, and plants himself at his side—while the Globe and Mr. Benton are ranged on the side of Clay, Adams, Webster, Birney, and the British!"

Such is the general tone of the presses throughout the country in the interest of the Tyler and Van Buren factions; and such the feelings which pervade the ranks of the discordant factions.

The Locofoco Convention which assembles at Baltimore on Monday, will be called upon to select a candidate for the Presidency; and the late split in the party renders it exceedingly doubtful whether the discordant materials of which the Convention will be composed, can be brought to act in harmony. The friends of the rival candidates, Van Buren and Tyler, or Van Buren and Calhoun, or Van Buren and anybody else, denounce each other with a bitterness which has not been exceeded in the history of party warfare in this country. How the friends of Tyler and Calhoun can be induced to support Van Buren, after all the vituperation and abuse that has been heaped upon them by Benton and the Globe, backed by all the orthodox of the so-called Democracy, is a mystery to us. Such a course would argue the most pitiable want of independence, and the most disgraceful hankering after the spoils. The Globe, at present under the editorial control of Col. Benton, unhesitatingly calls Tyler a traitor, an apostate—in a word, every thing that is base and contemptible. Mr. Calhoun fares no better in the hands of the Robespierres of American Democracy. The most unworthy motives are attributed to him—the most humiliating part in the Tyler farce assigned him; and the Globe is now turning back to its files of '34 and '35 for the purpose of reviving, under the sanction of Col. Benton, the fiery denunciation which it was wont to heap upon the "Cataline" of South Carolina. Upon what can such factions unite?

In what sense can they be said to constitute a party? Differing as widely as the poles about men, they agree upon scarcely one single measure of policy, or principle of action. The Southern wing of the party are the uncompromising advocates of free trade, in its broadest sense—many of them going the length of declaring that the revenues of the Government should be collected entirely by a direct tax upon the people; while the Northern Democracy have recently given the most unequivocal evidence of attachment to the protective policy, in voting against a proposition to modify the existing Tariff. Upon the Texas question, the Locofoco party are even more hopelessly divided than upon the Tariff. The Southern wing of the party, with Tyler and Calhoun at its head, are ready to stake the Union upon the issue of Annexation; while the Van Buren faction, led on by Benton and the Globe, denounce the project of Annexation as a most despicable attempt to throw themselves in the lead of the party, with the hope of ousting Mr. Van Buren. We repeat, then, in what sense of the word can the friends of "Tyler and Texas," on the one hand, and of Van Buren, on the other, be said to constitute a party?

TEXAS—ANNEXATION.

The following is a portion of an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to a member of Congress from that State, published in the Intelligencer yesterday. The writer has spent much time in Texas, and has invested much money; he is therefore interested in annexation, but is against it:

"The nation seems called on to leap in a gulf in the dark. Surely, if it is the true theory of our institutions that the people are capable of self-government, before they are to be committed by an act which, when done, becomes the supreme law of the land, they should know all about that act, in its aggregate and its details. We ought to pause before we consummate a treaty bringing aliens into our Confederacy and untold millions of debt upon our shoulders. Why, Texas knows no more about her debt than ——— does about his. If I recollect aright, there have been three issues in Texas of bills of credit upon the Government, intended for circulation, and called money. The first, I think, she repudiated, unconditionally; the second she authorized to be funded, and Government certificates to be issued therefor; the third is in loco pecunie now. When I was there, it was understood that no means were preserved of accurately knowing the amount of the two first issues."

TEXAS—ANNEXATION, AGAIN.

A meeting was held in Mobile for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of annexation; the chairman, it seems, did not approve the resolutions; he tells his own story in the following card:

To the editor of the Daily Advertiser: The proceedings of the meeting held on Wednesday evening will appear in your paper of tomorrow, having my name appended as chairman of the meeting.

In order that there may be no misapprehension on the subject, I beg leave to say that I did not and do not concur in the resolutions adopted, nor in those offered by Governor Gayle, and that my views in regard to the annexation of the Republic of Texas entirely coincide with those expressed by Mr. Clay in his late letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer. Yours, very respectfully, H. B. GWATHMEY.

May 9, 1844.

GOVERNOR CASS.

This demagogue and political Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant, gets it "under the shirt" from all quarters. The following remarks from the New York American have as much truth and severity as any we have seen:

The meanest of all men is he, who, knowing the right, will, for the hope of personal advancement, pursue the wrong. In this category, unless he be greatly belied, stands General Cass, whose trumphy letter, in favor of immediate annexation, follows these lines.

We were credibly informed at Baltimore, during the Convention, that gentlemen in attendance there from Detroit, spoke of Gen. Cass, as notoriously opposed to Annexation, and freely in the habit of expressing his opinion to that effect, to all whom he talked. If this be, as we suppose it to be, true, then the barren chance of being made a Locofoco candidate for the Presidency has caused him to swerve from his integrity.

But Mr. Cass has ever exhibited in his public life, that peculiar craft by which the Mac Sycophants are wont to rise—the craft of "booming." He could never, any more than Sir Pertinax, "stand straight in the presence of a great man."

He boomed and boomed to A. Jackson—as the antediluvian Richmond Enquirer called him—he boomed to King Louis Philippe, and to Queen Louis Philippe, and to all the little Louis Philipps—and he boomed and snuffed with the royal sister of Louis Philippe, old and clever Adelaide, and he chronicled all court dinners and court fetes; and, we dare say, fondled the court poodles;—if such a sensible court have any such, with four legs—and now he is willing to boo to Locofocoism and Texan Annexation, and anything else that promises a chance to rise.

The reasoning of the letter is on a par with its independence. His military eye dreads attack through the wilderness of Texas, only to be approached from a seacoast without harbors—while himself inhabiting a city, that in one month from the fitting out in England of a fleet of steamers that should cross the Atlantic, and passing up the St. Lawrence, and through the Rideau and Welland canals, present itself in the face of Detroit, before notice could even reach our seaboard of their fitting out or destruction.

He dreads invasion through such a country as Texas, destitute of supplies and means, and sees none from the immense line of frontier extending from Maine to Lake Superior, held by the British, and with all appliances and means of war prepared.

He boos, in short, with wonted reverence to A. Jackson.

Then, again, the appeal to prejudice, in quoting an article from Fraser's Magazine, insulting to this country.

What would any man of common sense, and common honesty, think of an English statesman—and Mr. Cass, doubtless, is by some persons looked upon as a statesman—who should seriously argue from the columns of the Madisonian, which has, what Fraser's Magazine has not, a sort of official existence and sanction, and its ignorant and insolent abuse of England—about the public opinions or policy of this country?

Yet such is the whole aim of Mr. Cass's reference to a by-gone article in Fraser's Magazine. Altogether, the letter is as contemptible in style and argument as in motive.

TEXAS: THE TRUE GROUND.

The people of Memphis, Tennessee, who are in favor of incorporating Texas into the Union, have taken the position in regard to annexation dictated by wisdom and patriotism. Let the spirit manifested by them ever pervade the whole American people, and our Union will be perfect and perpetual, our peace and harmony undisturbed, and our national character elevated. The following resolution was adopted by them:

Resolved, That while we are in favor of annexation, it is only upon the principle that it be done without violation of the faith of treaties between our Government and that of Mexico, or any other country, and without disparagement of the American honor in any manner, and without jeopardy to the peace and safety of our present glorious Union, and with the deliberate judgment and free assent of a majority of the American people.

We give them our right of fellowship; we love and respect them; we always admired the Tennesseans for their gallant bravery, we now esteem, love, and admire them for their wisdom, moderation, and patriotism.

BARTLETT YANCEY.

The editor of the Danville (Va.) Reporter gives an agreeable account of the Whig and Locofoco meetings recently held in the adjoining county of Caswell, North Carolina, during court week. At the Whig meeting, Mr. Kerr read an extract from a letter of the late eminent Bartlett Yancey, in which he expresses his reprobation and contempt of the foul slander upon Messrs. Clay and Adams. The Reporter says:

The nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen was responded to on behalf of the Whigs of Caswell, by their gallant leader, John Kerr, Esq., in a speech of thrilling interest; in the course of which he read to the audience an extract of a letter from the late Bartlett Yancey, the favorite son of Caswell, to Mr. Clay, in reply to an invitation from that gentleman, then Secretary of State of the United States, tendering to Mr. Yancey the honorable appointment of Minister to Peru. Although Mr. Yancey declined the offer thus made, he took occasion in the letter to express his regret at the malignant aspersions which Mr. Clay's enemies had cast on his illustrious character, by the charge of "bargain and intrigue," and to express the highest regard of the writer, both personally and politically, for the distinguished individual whom it was thus sought to degrade in the estimation of his admiring countrymen.

The Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle a stanch Locofoco paper, with the names of Van Buren and Muhlenberg flying at their masthead, has the following apology for the lack of editorial in its last:

"The absence of the editor on a tour to the North will account for the lack of editorial in today's Chronicle. I (the Jour.) am a stanch Whig, consequently cannot think of writing a paragraph in favor of so hopeless, helpless, and to say the least of it, so bad a cause as the Locofoco leaders espouse."

HOW THE PEOPLE RECEIVE AND RESPOND TO THE NOMINATION OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

We find the following glowing account in the Nashville, (Tenn.) papers, of a great meeting of the Whigs of Rutherford county, Tennessee, at Murfreesborough, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Whig National Convention. It will be perceived that the LADIES lent the light of their countenances to the meeting, and cheered on the Whigs with their approving smiles:

There was a glorious gathering of the Whigs of Rutherford, at Murfreesborough, on Monday, last, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

The Central Clay Club met at nine o'clock, and received the volunteer companies. These consisted of the Harrison Guards of this city, under Captain Foster, the Ashlanders from Lebanon, and the Fox Camp Blues of Rutherford. The band of the Guards was considerably reinforced by several professional gentlemen, and by the finished execution of their choice martial airs greatly contributed to the enlivening influence of the time.

Messrs. Bell and Henry, the Electors for the State at large, were escorted to the town by the Sulphur Spring Club.

THE SCENE ON THE GROUND.

In a beautiful grove, at the northeast of the town, a large and commodious platform was erected for the Speakers, the Presidents, and other officers of the Clay Clubs, and some venerable soldiers of the revolution. From nine in the morning, groups of hardy and intelligent-looking men, and bevy of the gentler sex began to assemble beneath the shade of the fine trees around the stand. At eleven o'clock, the procession arrived on the ground. Messrs. Bell and Henry were accompanied by Gen. Caruthers, the elector for that Congressional district, and by Charles Ready, Esq., President of the Central Clay Club, and were received with the heartiest acclamation.

The spectacle was at this time most animated, as the military companies with their arms glittering in the sunlight, and their ensigns flying came marching through the grove, to the most spirit-stirring patriotic airs, followed by the Clay Clubs with their banners and mottoes displayed, and took their designated stations around the speakers' stand. The occasion was honored by the attendance of a very large assemblage of LADIES—(the number was estimated at between six and seven hundred)—who by their beaming looks, and approving smiles, and occasional hearty applause, manifested a lively interest in the proceedings of the day; and, in looking upon this brilliant galaxy, we could not resist the belief that, throughout this campaign, as on the present occasion, will be realized the beautiful and just idea of an illustrious Divine, that in the mighty contests of parties and men, thousands and thousands of gentle hands that are prevented from using any other weapon, will grasp the instrument of moral influence, and from thousands of affectionate hearts, the voice of gratitude and cheering will mingle with the shouts of the onset, and the shock of the severest contentions.

Charles Ready, Esq., President of the Central Clay Club, took the Chair. W. L. Murfree then submitted several resolutions among which was the following, which was adopted by acclamation:

"We the Whigs of Rutherford having met together for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Baltimore Whig Convention, do unanimously and without qualification adopt the Resolutions passed by the Ratification Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 2d of the present month."

The meeting was then addressed by John Bell and Gustavus A. Henry, the electoral candidates for the State at large.

In the evening another meeting was held in the Court House, which was crowded to overflowing. Gen. Caruthers spoke at length, and with his accustomed ability, and was repeatedly cheered by the audience. Mr. McLeod, editor of the Republican Banner, then addressed the meeting, and gave a brief sketch of the public career of Mr. Frelinghuysen, which was listened to with much interest.

OH DEAR!—The author of the Junius Whig Tracts, which have been circulated throughout the country the last few months, has been indicted, tried, and found guilty of keeping a gambling house, and fined \$4,000.—Saco Democrat.

Although the above is a base, unfounded, and deliberate falsehood, it does not surprise us in the least, because falsehood is the common resort of the Locofoco press. The writer of the Junius Tracts is one of the most exemplary men in the community. He is not only a man of the most unimpeachable morals; but is a religious man. It is not necessary to contradict this infamous libel where the author is known, but there may be those who may see it that do not know that it is a downright lie, manufactured by the editor of the Saco Democrat.

Gen. Jackson has written another letter in favor of the annexation of Texas. It appeared in the Nashville Union of the 16th instant; but as we do not exchange with that paper, (says the Baltimore American,) we have not yet had a sight of it. The editor of the Louisville Journal, who has seen it, publishes only the following paragraph, which endorses Mr. Van Buren:

"I cannot close these remarks without saying that my regard for Mr. Van Buren is so great, and my confidence in his love of country is strengthened by so long and intimate an acquaintance, that no difference on this subject can change my opinion of his character. He has evidently prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his administration without a view of the disclosures since made, and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power."

GEN. JACKSON VS. HENRY CLAY.—The Louisville Journal says: "We hear from Nashville, that Gen. Jackson is in a peck of trouble on account of the present condition of his party. He raves against Mr. Clay morning, noon and night. The thought of the certain election of that great statesman, is his torment, sleeping and waking. It is salt in his sugar, ipecac in his wine, a spider in his dumplings, a cat in his larder, and a nightmare in his dreams."

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the Ann Maria, from Batavia, says the N. Y. Tribune, we have the Cape Town Commercial Advertiser to March 2d. We copy the following items:

The Dutch schooner "Brazilia," whose visits to Natal with parties of various descriptions on board have caused so much mischief, entered Table Bay a few days ago, from Delagoa Bay, having on board several persons supposed to be slaves.—The schooner being arrested, and inquiry made, it was made to appear that the master, from deaths among his crew, had been induced to purchase several slaves to work his vessel; but he immediately made them free, and entered them on the muster roll as hired servants or seamen. Such is the state of thea flair at present. Masters of vessels touching at the African Coast, cannot be too guarded in dealing with the natives for men. From Wynberg and from Robben Island report says that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at these two points, about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

SUICIDE OF ABNER ROGERS, JUN.—The Boston Transcript says:—"This extraordinary man, and State Prison convict, who killed Mr. Lincoln, late Warden of the State Prison, immediately after evening prayers on Friday last, in the Worcester Hospital, where he was recently sent by the Supreme court, suddenly sprang and leaped through the window, breaking sash and glass, falling some fifteen feet upon an arch. He was taken up senseless, lived until yesterday morning, when he expired."

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE.—Died on the 11th inst. at Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in the 96th year of his age, Jacob Van Alstyne, Esq. (grandfather of C. Y. Wemple, of New York city) the last Revolutionary soldier in the county.

There was exported from the port of Boston, during the week ending on the 18th instant, 661 bales of Domestic Goods. Of these 240 bales were shipped to Calcutta, 190 to the Sandwich Islands, 120 to South America, 55 to the West Indies, and 46 bales to Honduras.

Thos. Hogan, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the Nashville Union, died in Nashville, Tenn., on the 11th inst., in the thirty-second year of his age. Mr. Hogan was a native of Pennsylvania, a practical printer, and formerly editor of a periodical published in Philadelphia, called "The National Laborer."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The following paragraph we copy from the Madisonian of Monday evening:

"The editor has received a letter from one present at a caucus of ten in New York. Nine of the ten were disposing of an important matter very summarily. They are marked, and we would advise them not to attempt to thrust themselves into the convention called to ratify the nomination of John Tyler by the people."

THE NO PARTY MEETING—A FAILURE.—The meeting of the friends of Annexation, called by the Editors of the Constitutionalist, took place at the City Hotel on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, and was the most decided failure of the season.—There was not at any time during the meeting (from the best information we could obtain, from gentlemen present, who counted the assembled multitude) exceeding one hundred voters, several of whom were led there from curiosity, and these dwindled down to seventy, when a division was called for and a count had, just before the meeting closed its labors. When we reflect, therefore, that this meeting was called a week previous, and every effort made the press could make, to draw out a large meeting of the citizens of a county which polls upwards of twelve hundred votes, it cannot be regarded otherwise than a most signal failure.—Augusta (Ga.) Chron.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, Bishop Waugh presiding, the Committee on Episcopacy reported on the resolution referred to them yesterday, to inquire whether any of the Bishops were connected with slavery. They state that the Committee had previously ascertained that Bishop Andrew had become connected with slavery, and that they had received a communication from Bishop Andrew, which was read. He states that several years since, a mulatto girl was bequeathed to him by an old lady, with the understanding that she was to be sent to Liberia, when nineteen years of age, if she was willing. When she arrived at that age she refused to go, and remains a slave with him by her own choice. He has also a boy left to his first wife, by her parents, who he intends to make free so soon as he is prepared to provide for himself. He married a wife in January last, who had slaves that were left to her by her former husband. Unwilling to become a slaveholder, and regarding them as strictly hers, and the law not permitting emancipation, he had secured them to her by a deed of trust. He says that he never bought or sold a slave, and that his wife could not emancipate her slaves if she desired to do so.

J. A. Collins moved to lay the report on the table, and that it may be made the order of the day for tomorrow.

Bishop Waugh presented a paper which he said had been handed to him this morning. It was read by the Secretary, and proved to be a communication from Dr. Bond, in which he says he has been informed that a report was in circulation that the northern delegates had formed a design to force the southern delegates into secession, and that the formation of the plan had been attributed to him. He denied that he knew anything of it, and asked to make a statement, which was granted. After Dr. Bond had concluded, Drs. Bangs and Smith made some remarks on the subject, and it was then dropped. The residue of the proceedings were not of general interest.—N. Y. Republic of Wednesday.

Our village and the neighborhood were visited on Tuesday morning about two o'clock by a tremendous storm, accompanied with rain and hail. The lightning was incessant, and for about half an hour kept the heavens in a continual blaze. We have not heard the extent of damage done, but from the uprooted trees and prostrate fences in the immediate vicinity, we should judge it to be considerable.—Rockville (Md.) Jour.